

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Senate, Monday, Feb. 13, 1854.

The Secretary read a letter from the Hon. D. R. Atchison, requesting Mr. Bright to be present for the day. No objection being made, Mr. Bright took the chair.

Mr. Everett presented the memorial of over fourteen hundred citizens of Worcester county, Massachusetts, against the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas Territorial bill. He said that among the signers was the present Governor of the State, and the Hon. John Davis, late Senator of the United States, also the Hon. Levi Lincoln. He said that he had no doubt but that the memorial truly presented the unanimous opinion of the people of that section of the country.

Mr. Seward presented the remonstrance of ninety legal voters of Niagara county, New York, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Also, two similar petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Foot presented a like remonstrance from citizens of Windham county, Vermont.

Mr. Clayton, a like remonstrance from citizens of Delaware.

Mr. Sumner, the remonstrance of two hundred and thirteen citizens of Concord, Massachusetts, and seventy-three citizens of North Taunton, in the same State, to the same effect.

Mr. Chase presented six memorials from citizens of Ohio and Indiana, and the proceedings of a public meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, all against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Brodhead presented eleven like petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Benjamin presented the memorial of citizens of Indiana, praying for leave to institute a suit against the United States, to test the liability of the United States for the debts of Texas.

Mr. Bell presented the memorial of citizens of Tennessee, in favor of a repeal of all duties on railroad iron, or the extension of time for the payment of the same.

Mr. Badger introduced a bill providing for the removal of obstructions in the mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Clay introduced bills granting land to Alabama, to aid in the construction of railroads in that State.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of citizens of New York, asking a modification of the revenue laws, so far as they provide for the collection of the same.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Territorial Government for Nebraska.

Mr. Waller said he had no intention to reply to the extraordinary speech delivered in the Senate on Thursday and Friday. The personal relations existing between him and the Senator from Connecticut prevented any controversy between them in the Senate. He believed the Nebraska bill to be a permanent home for the Nebraska and Kansas as absolutely indispensable to the safety and protection of the numerous emigrants who annually cross them to the shores of the Pacific. The great annual emigration from Europe to this country would find homes in these Territories, and build up States in the centre of the Confederacy. The fact that the Indians now inhabiting the territory a large number had been removed to reservations, and that the remainder were a serious objection; but it was one which could be easily provided for, in a spirit of justice and humanity, by this bill. It was a melancholy reflection that the Indian race was to be swept away, but it was nevertheless true.

The question whether the Ordinance of 1787 was effectual over the territory to which it was intended to apply, had been much controverted. He knew that the people of Indiana and Illinois made frequent appeals to Congress to repeal the Ordinance of 1787, and that Congress refused it. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Chase) placed this refusal on the ground that Congress considered the law irrepealable, and had quoted from a report made by the celebrated Mr. Randolph. He thought the Senator should have read more of that report, and then it would have been seen that it was refused on the ground that Slavery would not be proper for the soil and climate of these States. Between 1810 and 1820, the number of slaves in Indiana and Illinois was greatly increased.

He was no party to the Missouri compromise, which was adopted at a time when danger to the Union was threatened. He was in no way bound by that act. He was under no obligations to abide by it. It was adopted by men who had the same political power, and no more, than he now had. The compromise of 1850 was adopted under like circumstances, and by it he was in no way bound. They were inconsistent; and if compelled to choose between them, he would prefer the latter, which had received the approval of the people of the United States in the election of 1852.

Those Senators who now so strenuously maintained the inviolability of the Missouri compromise, at the last session voted to violate the compromise of 1850, by repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. No man could deny but the repeal of that act would dissolve the Union. When the time arrived when the North would tell the South that it could not pursue and reclaim the free States in escape, properly, then the time for the dissolution of the Union would have arrived, as it ought to.

He was born and educated in a free State. He deprecated the existence of Slavery, but was not prejudiced against anything but what was unconstitutional.

He denied that he had ever seen anything demoralizing in Slavery. He compared the morals and patriotism of the South with the North, and held that the former was equally high, whether with reference to its males or females.

Slavery existed in Vermont and other free States in 1800, and he did not believe it would have ever been abolished there, had it not been found to be unprofitable. The proposition to exclude Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. was no more just than it would be if the South was to propose that Slavery should never be excluded north of that line.

There was not a contest between Slavery and Freedom, but whether the people should be allowed to decide for themselves. It would be a mockery to give them the power when a State, and deny it during the term of the Territorial organization. He was a native of Ohio, and some of his dearest feelings were connected with her interests, but he considered she had committed an egregious error in sending to the Senate two Abolitionists.

He denounced all political Abolitionists. He never knew one, who was a practical political Abolitionist, but who, in social life, was an intermeddler with his neighbors' affairs. He was not a Northern man with Southern principles. He was one who believed there was no safety for this Union, except in the maintenance of the Constitution.

Mr. Houston got the floor, but said he was too indisposed to go on to-day.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a Deficiency bill.

On motion, Mr. Sidel, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill granting land to Louisiana, to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State; and a debate ensued on a motion by Mr. Bayard to postpone it.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and, after some time spent there, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives, Feb. 13, 1854.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, member from the 5th District of that State, to supply the place made vacant by the death of the late Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, appeared, and was qualified as a member of this body.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked leave to present the memorial of citizens of Savannah, in that State, against the admission of Nebraska and Kansas, in defiance of the stipulations of the Missouri compromise.

Objection being made, the memorial was not received at this time.

The Speaker announced that the committees would now be called upon for resolutions, &c.

Mr. Breckinridge moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to present a Deficiency bill, which he explained to be substantially the same as that originally presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, but without the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

He then presented a motion, a series of indecorable exclamations, confusion, and disorder, arose. The Chair was addressed and interrupted by several members at a time.

"Order" was repeatedly called. Speakers were interrupted—gentlemen arose to order, &c. Messrs. Breckinridge, McMullen, Taylor, Stephens of Georgia, Campbell, Hamilton, Orr, Peckham, Disney, Robins, and others, participated in these proceedings.

At length, the question on the suspension of the rules was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 107, nays 72—not being two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Breckinridge then moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to move to take up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Deficiency bill was rejected, which was laid on the table on Thursday last. In other words, the Deficiency bill was, on Thursday last, defeated on a motion to engross it for a third reading; and a motion to reconsider that vote was, on motion, laid on the table. The object, by successive steps, to get back to and take up the defeated bill, for renewed consideration. Rejected—yeas 103, nays 77.

Mr. Clingman moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to present a resolution, asking information relative to custom-houses the revenues of which do not exceed expenses.

[This resolution was subsequently presented and adopted.]

Mr. Wentworth moved the suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution requiring the Committee of Ways and Means, when it makes any change in estimates from any of the Departments, to give in writing its reasons therefor. Refused.

Mr. Macon moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to propose a resolution appointing a Select Committee to inquire into any misdoings or frauds that may have been committed in connection with the transportation of the mails, by the Collins or other steamers. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Chandler made an ineffectual attempt to bring the report of the Joint Committee on the San Francisco disaster before the House.

Mr. Straub asked leave to present a memorial from the Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware; which was refused.

Mr. Florence asked leave to present the same memorial, which was refused; but he was permitted to make an explanation, which he did by saying that he was opposed to the object of the memorialist, not believing that Slavery would be introduced into Nebraska in consequence of the passage of the bill named in the memorial; but that the people from whom this memorial comes are of the highest respectability and worth, and merit the most respectful hearing.

Mr. Boocock proposed a joint resolution, to the effect that no contract shall be made by the Navy Department with any person not a regular dealer in or manufacturer of the articles contracted for. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Bayly moved that the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing so much of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to the tariff. Adopted.

Mr. Lake moved a resolution, to the effect that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of enabling the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, to impose a tonnage duty for the improvement of that harbor.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, proposed a resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report back House bill No. 25, giving a credit on the duty on railroad iron upon the payment of six per cent; which motion was laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Military Asylum near this city to Mount Vernon.

Mr. Preston submitted a resolution recommending the provision of suitable punishment for the forgery of land warrants, and that the Department be authorized to make new grants to the parties defrauded. Referred.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, moved a resolution, authorizing the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry, of seven members, on the propriety of appointing military superintendents for the public works of various kinds, including armories, light houses, water-works, and various edifices; which was agreed to.

BY THE MORNING'S MAIL.

The Franklin Canal—Prohibition.

HARRISBURG, FEB. 11.—The Governor sent in a long special message to the Legislature this morning, in relation to the Commonwealth's taking possession of the railroad of the Franklin Canal Company. He states that the company protested against his act, and avowed their intention of contesting the law repealing their charter before the Supreme Court. The message is strongly in favor of the break of gauges on the railroads at Erie.

In the Senate the prohibitory Liquor Law was up. The first section, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquor, was adopted by a vote of 16 to 14. The next six sections passed also. On the 8th section, authorizing a search of premises for liquors, Messrs. Price and Hiestor opposed and Mr. Kunkel supported it. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 7.—The steamship Perseverance has arrived, bringing later dates from Galveston.

The Legislature had resolved to adjourn on the 13th instant. The pre-emption bill, granting 160 acres of land to each of the present settlers, has been passed in the House of Representatives. The bill for a school fund loan has been defeated in the House. The Senate bill for the relief of Gen. Leslie Combs has been passed, putting him on a level with other creditors.

There had been no rain for six weeks, when the Perseverance left, and navigation was stopped in some parts of Texas.

Sailing of the Steamer Franklin.

NEW YORK, FEB. 12.—The sailing of the steamer Franklin, for Havre, is postponed till Tuesday, the 14th inst. and not Wednesday, as erroneously reported.

Disaster to the Steamer Georgia.

NORFOLK, FEB. 12.—The steamer Georgia, Capt. McKinstry, bound from New York for Aspinwall, put in here last night in distress, having encountered a severe gale off Cape Hatteras, on the 9th, by which her entire foremast was carried away and her bows stove. The passengers are all well.

The damage to the Georgia is such that several days will be required to get her ready for sea.

The passengers held an indignation meeting to-day, in which the vessel was denounced as unworthy, and the strongest feeling manifested against the owners, for sending them out in her.

Sailing of the Crescent City.

NEW YORK, FEB. 12.—The Crescent City left last evening for the relief of the Georgia, at Norfolk.

Anti-Bedini Demonstration.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 12.—A large anti-Bedini demonstration took place last night at the Chinese Museum. An address was adopted, to Senators Cass, Douglas, Mason, and Everett, stating their judgment upon the recent expression of public opinion upon Bedini as an unwarrantable assumption of prerogative, declaring the people to be the judges of their public servants, and not the servants of the judges of the people. The burning in effigy was pronounced an appropriate expression of public opinion towards a man suspected of conniving at the death and torture of republicans. A memorial was also adopted, asking Congress to suspend diplomatic relations with Rome.

Judge Forsyth.

ALBANY, FEB. 12.—Letters have been received here from Judge Forsyth, the abductor, dated at Algiers, Africa. He states that he is seriously ill with a disease from which he fears he will not recover, and expresses much penitence for the crimes by which he has blackened his reputation.

Removal of the Georgia Seat of Government.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 10.—The Georgia House of Representatives have passed the bill to remove the seat of Government from Milledgeville to Macon. The Speaker gave the casting vote.

Riot at Portland.

PORTLAND, FEB. 12.—A desperate row amongst the Irish occurred this afternoon. Several persons were badly injured, and one was probably killed. The police, aided by the militia, made several arrests.

WORMS! WORMS!

Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. McLANE. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLANE's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet black or glossy brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Profitable and Honorable Employment!

THE Subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$5 to \$10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man, can make from three to five dollars per day; indeed, some of the agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, postage paid, WM. A. KINSLER, Box 601, Philadelphia Post Office.

ONE THOUSAND BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

To Sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the Year 1854.

One Thousand Dollars a Year!

ON motion of Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Military Asylum near this city to Mount Vernon.

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PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE, 85 Nassau st., N. Y.

INVENTORS and others desiring to apply for Letters Patent are informed that all the necessary drawings and papers are prepared by the undersigned with the utmost dispatch, and at the most moderate terms. All other Patent business promptly attended to.

Persons wishing for information or advice relative to Patents or Inventions may at all times consult the undersigned without charge, either personally at his office, or by letter. ALFRED E. BRACH, Feb. 3. Solicitor of Patents, 85 Nassau st., N. Y.

GRANVILLE'S PRIMARY AND WATER-CURE.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation three years, and its proprietors have treated twenty-five years to the management of the sick, is now enabled to judiciously select, and skillfully apply, such curative agencies as are best adapted to each case. Female diseases, in all their forms, receive particular attention, and those even who have been confined to their beds from one to twenty years, with spinal, uterine or rheumatic diseases, are cured. There is still hope for them. We especially invite such to correspond with us, as unrivaled success has given us confidence of their curability. Descriptive of the system, and of the various diseases cured, are generally relieved. Terms, from \$6 to \$12 per week, according to helplessness or the amount of cure required. Address W. M. BANCROFT, M. D., Granville, Licking co., Ohio.

CARD.

THE subscriber is prepared to Lecture, the present season, on the new method of Building, with the gravel wall, in the Octagon and Hexagonal forms. Address J. H. STREANS, Abington, Mass.

THE OHIO FARMER FOR 1854.

THIS elegant and popular Weekly Agricultural Journal, published by the Ohio Farmer, has a large volume on the 1st of January, 1854. It will be illustrated with numerous engravings of Domestic Animals, Farm Buildings, Farm Implements, Trees, Shrubs, and all the important subjects connected with Horticulture, Agriculture, and Stock.

Each number will contain, besides Foreign and Domestic News, selections from the most interesting publications of the day, and a variety of other valuable matter. The Ohio Farmer is published weekly, and is the best Family Paper for the Farmer, Gardener, Mechanic, and Stock Breeder, that is published in the United States. That the circulation may be general, we have made the terms as follows: One copy, \$3; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$15; twenty copies, \$25; and at the same rate for six months. Address THOMAS BROWN, Cleveland, Ohio.

Editors friendly to our enterprise, who will copy the above advertisement, and send a paper marked to us, shall have the Farmer the coming year, with or without an exchange. Dec. 22—4t.

A NEW VOLUME FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIS P. HAZARD, 178 Chestnut street, above Seventh, Philadelphia.

COOKERY AS IT SHOULD BE.

A new manual of the dining-room and kitchen, containing all the necessary information for the domestic cook, and for invalids, packing, &c. Together with full and complete instructions for every day in the year, for carving, &c., by a Practical Housekeeper, and all the latest and most improved Receipts and Illustrations. 12mo, cloth or half-bound, 75 cents.

Cookery as it should be! Ah, well, that's a pretty bold title! And a dubious one, too, exclaims another. If it should be so, it would tell us all that we need to know, and that will be nothing new, for we all know by daily experience what it should and could be, but what it is not. Well, she tells you what it should be, and how it may be made so, and tells you, too, in simple, plain, and easy language, the result of a long and constant active experience in providing for the daily wants of a large household, enables her to do in the very best manner. Every one who has read the author's treatise will bear ample testimony to the excellent qualities of the many good things she daily sets before them, prepared under her own supervision, and the rules for making which she herein sets forth.

The recipes of the world-renowned Mrs. Goodfellow, for cakes, pastry, and sweetmeats, are now for the first time collected together in one volume, and given to the public for the benefit of all who desire to be good housekeepers.

In short, this new Cook Book is offered to the public as the best which has ever been prepared, and the author invites all householders to purchase it and give it a trial, confident that they will recommend it to their friends as the only practical Cook Book of which they can make daily use in all their household duties. Hours from 9 to 12 M. Jan. 1.

A NEW GLEE BOOK, by J. B. WOODBURY, Author of "Juliana," &c.

THE COLUMBIA GLEE BOOK; or, Music for the Million, is a new and complete collection of choice Glee, Quartettes, Trios, Songs, Opera Choruses, &c., &c., published.

Part 1—comprising the largest number of choice Glee, Quartettes, Trios, Songs, Opera Choruses, &c., &c., published.

Part 2—containing a selection of the old popular Continental Psalm tunes. Making the most complete collection of all its features, ever published.

For sale by FRANK TAYLOR, Washington, D. C. JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON, Ohio.

MOORE, ANDERSON, & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED IN TOLEDO, OHIO.

A PARTNER, who is a practical Druggist, and can bring a cash capital of from five to ten thousand dollars, to invest in a well-established wholesale drug store, at one of the best points in the Western country for a large jobbing trade.

It is about four years since this house was first opened and has done a large and profitable business from the start. I purchased and have conducted the business for several years, and during that time the trade has steadily increased from over fifty per cent. during the first year's business to one hundred and twenty per cent. the past year. And, with my facilities for business, we have no hesitation in saying that we can be made, with the additional capital required, to reach from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, as above. All letters of inquiry will meet with prompt attention. Jan. 28—1dlw

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.

FINE chance for young men this winter. Address Nov. 3. M. J. COOK, Crawfordville, Ind.

FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about five miles from Washington, D. C., in Prince George's county, Md. It contains 178 acres, more or less, of the best land, well adapted for raising a ton and a half of hay to the acre, but which under improved cultivation would produce at least two tons. Hay sell in the Washington market at from \$15 to \$20 per ton. The farm is situated on a marsh, covered with several feet in thickness of black earth, the result of decaying vegetation, which, properly composted, is a source from which the upper part of the soil can be divided into small garden farms, giving nearly an equal quantity of wood and arable land to each. There is an orchard of 150 peach trees and 60 apple trees on the place, all bearing fruit. There is a stream of water, and a log house of four rooms, with a frame addition of two rooms, a meat-house of sun-dried brick, a log kitchen separate from the dwelling, a corn-house, stable, carriage-house, &c. There is no taxation on the place, and the place, with sufficient water and fall for small mill. Price, \$50 per acre. Terms—one-third cash; a long credit for the residue, if desired; or, it could be exchanged for real estate in any part of Washington. Address MARTIN BUELL, Washington, D. C.

Fifty acres, about half of which is woodland, and which could be divided into small garden farms, with woodland and a beautiful building site, would be sold separately. Or, if preferred, I will sell the whole of the farm, on which are the buildings, orchard, and meadow, which cannot be conveniently divided. W. M. A. RICHARDSON, Dec. 29—3t

PRINTING.

UPON the receipt of TWO DOLLARS, by mail, the subscriber will immediately forward, by express, a pack of fifty Visiting cards, with the name of the person written upon them in a style which requires the closest examination to distinguish it from engraving. Wedding Cards, from four to five dollars per pack of fifty. Samples will be sent to persons by applying, postage paid, and enclosing a stamp. Write the name plainly. Address W. M. A. RICHARDSON, Dec. 29—3t

BOOKS FOR SALE.

BOOTH and Paine's History of the United States, by BULL FACTORY.

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NEW GOODS.

PARKER, at his Perfumery and Fancy Store, under the National Hotel, Pa. avenue, is just opening a new and complete stock of Goods, consisting, in part, of—

GLOVES. Ladies and Gent's Paris Kid Gloves, all sizes and colors.

PERFUMERY. Extractions, from the houses of Lubin and Prevost, Paris, and Harrison, Philadelphia. Genuine German Cologne, Pomade, Bouff Marrow, Cold Cream, Macassar Oil, W. J. Bay Rum; Low's Brown Windsor Soap, Cleaver's Honey Soap; Lubin's Rose and Musk Soap; Taylor's Transparent Soap, &c.

BRUSHES. English, French, and American Hair Brushes, in one hundred different patterns; 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 tooth Tooth Brushes, London made, in our sale expressly.

COMBS. Tuck Combs, latest Paris styles; Shell, Buffalo, English cold-pressed Horn and India Rubber Tooth Combs, &c.

FOR SHAVING. Querrain's, Rousin's, and Harrison's Shaving Cream; Military Oake, and all other Shaving Soaps; Badger's Hair Shaving Brushes, very superior.

PARKER'S PREMIUM RAZOR STROP.